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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

20 Cung Le, Nathan Quarry, Jon Fitch, Brandon
21 Vera, Luis Javier Vazquez, and Kyle
22 Kingsbury on behalf of themselves and all
others similarly situated.

23 Plaintiffs

V₂

25 Zuffa, LLC, d/b/a Ultimate Fighting
Championship and UFC.

26 || Defendant

Case No.: 2:15-cv-01045-RFB-(PAL)

**ZUFFA, LLC'S MOTION TO
SEAL EXHIBITS AND
PROTECTED MATERIALS AT
THE EVIDENTIARY HEARING
ON CLASS CERTIFICATION**

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INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Court’s request that the Parties submit objections regarding what should and should not be sealed at the upcoming evidentiary hearing on class certification, Zuffa, LLC (“Zuffa”) submits this motion to seal certain exhibits and protected materials at the evidentiary hearing. Feb. 1, 2019 Hr’g Tr., ECF No. 651, 9:5-21. On May 24, 2019, Zuffa and Plaintiffs (collectively, “the Parties”) exchanged exhibit lists. Declaration of Stacey K. Grigsby in Support of Zuffa, LLC’s Motion to Seal Exhibits and Protected Materials at the Evidentiary Hearing on Class Certification (“Grigsby Decl.”), Ex. A (“Nakamura Decl.”), ¶ 3. The Parties then met and conferred through June 7 regarding exhibits produced by Zuffa and listed on their exhibit lists. *Id.* at ¶ 4. In addition, the Parties have met and conferred with third parties regarding exhibits produced by those third parties that were listed on either party’s exhibit list or in Plaintiffs’ disclosure list. *Id.* at ¶ 6. Finally, the Parties have met and conferred about documents that were not included on their exhibit lists but which may be used at the evidentiary hearings, including depositions. *Id.* at ¶ 5.

15 During this meet and confer process, the Parties were able to reach two agreements
16 regarding information that should be sealed at the evidentiary hearing:

17 1. If any athlete-specific compensation is, for any reason, revealed publicly, the name of the athlete must be redacted.

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19 2. If a document contains an athlete's personal information, such as a phone number, or a specific athlete injury, such as a torn rotator cuff, this personal information should be redacted.

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21 || *Id.* at ¶ 4.

22 There remain several categories of information the Parties were not able to reach an
23 agreement on that Zuffa maintains are properly sealed at the evidentiary hearing. Zuffa maintains
24 that exhibits on both Zuffa's and Plaintiffs' exhibit lists, as well as other protected materials,
25 including the deposition transcripts in this case, that may be used at the evidentiary hearing
26 should be sealed or redacted where they contain Zuffa's competitively sensitive information. To
27 the extent the Court wishes to review for itself the documents that are at issue, Zuffa proposes the
28 Court conduct an *in camera* review of these materials, as these materials have been listed for

1 potential use at the evidentiary hearing but not yet filed on the docket, and may ultimately not be
 2 used at the evidentiary hearing. If the Court wishes to conduct such a review, Zuffa will provide
 3 materials to the Court for review.

4 **ARGUMENT**

5 I. Standard Of Review

6 The Ninth Circuit has not clearly determined whether the lower “good cause” or more
 7 stringent “compelling reasons” standard applies to proceedings regarding class certification.
 8 *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu* makes clear that documents attached to non-
 9 dispositive motions need only meet the good cause standard, whereas compelling reasons must
 10 exist to justify sealing documents attached to a dispositive motion. 447 F.3d 1172, 1179-80 (9th
 11 Cir. 2006). The “Ninth Circuit has not yet determined whether a motion for class certification is a
 12 dispositive motion subject to the ‘compelling reasons’ sealing standard.” *Coccoit v. Schiff*
 13 *Nutrition Int'l, Inc.*, No. SACV1601371CJCKESX, 2018 WL 1895695, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 19,
 14 2018) (internal citation and quotations omitted). The court in *Coccoit* did, however, acknowledge
 15 that district courts in the Ninth Circuit “have generally considered motions for class certification
 16 nondispositive.” *Id.* (internal citation and quotations omitted). In *Center for Auto Safety v.*
 17 *Chrysler Group, LLC*, the Ninth Circuit provided a limited number of examples of “other motions
 18 that go to the heart of a case,” listing only preliminary injunctions and motions in limine, not class
 19 certification. 809 F.3d 1092, 1098 (9th Cir. 2016). Zuffa believes that the “good cause” standard
 20 applies to the pending non-dispositive class certification motion and evidentiary hearing.
 21 However, in line with Zuffa’s narrow approach to sealing documents and because the Ninth
 22 Circuit has not issued a clear holding on this issue, Zuffa seeks to seal only documents that meet
 23 the higher compelling reasons standard.

24 II. Zuffa Proposes to Seal Only the Most Critically Competitively Sensitive Information.

25 The “right to inspect and copy judicial records is not absolute” and access is properly
 26 denied where court files would serve “as sources of business information that might harm a
 27 litigant’s competitive standing.” *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978)

1 (citations omitted). It is well settled that while “court proceedings and records are presumptively
 2 open to the public,” this right “may give way upon a convincing showing that the testimony or
 3 document contains ‘sources of business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive
 4 standing.’” *Saint Alphonsus Med. Ct. - Nampa, Inc. v. St. Luke’s Health Sys., Ltd.*, No. 1:12-CV-
 5 00560-BLW, ECF No. 209 at 2-3 (D. Idaho Sept. 17, 2013) (quoting *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598). As
 6 such, “case law holds that compelling reasons exist to seal trial material when the material
 7 contains sensitive trade secrets that could cause substantial harm if publically disseminated.”
 8 *Saint Alphonsus Med. Ctr. - Nampa, Inc. v. St. Luke’s Health Sys., Ltd.*, No. 1:12-CV-00560-
 9 BLW, 2013 WL 5883736, at *1 (D. Idaho Oct. 18, 2013) (citing *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178-
 10 80).

11 Zuffa has consistently asserted that the documents and materials in this case it has sought
 12 to seal contain sensitive information and are properly sealed under the “compelling reasons”
 13 standard. Zuffa has narrowly tailored its sealing requests to only the most highly competitively
 14 sensitive information. Zuffa proposes that the following categories of information be filed under
 15 seal and otherwise protected from public disclosure:

- 16 1. Identifying information of athletes in Zuffa’s contracts with its athletes.
- 17 2. Materials containing Zuffa’s post-2013 financials, especially Zuffa’s detailed event-
 level costs and revenues.
- 18 3. Materials containing Zuffa’s post-2013 trade secret business information, including
 internal valuations, analyses, projections, and strategies.
- 20 4. Sensitive, private third-party information, such as information concerning specific
 athlete injuries or third-party personal information, including phone numbers and
 addresses.

22 III. Consistent with Its Positions in Earlier Briefing, Zuffa Seeks to Redact Portions of Its
 23 Contracts with Athletes.

24 In its Proposal Regarding the Treatment of Protected Material for the Evidentiary
 25 Hearings on Class Certification, Zuffa included the following statement:

26 Zuffa believes that, consistent with the representations made by Bellator’s
 27 President and outside counsel, its financial information, including wage share,
 28 aggregate revenue, cost, and related financial information, and its contracts with
 MMA athletes, including athlete compensation numbers, are extremely
 competitively sensitive and that compelling reasons exist to seal that information.

1 However, if Bellator and other MMA competitors do not object to the public
 2 disclosure of that information, Zuffa will withdraw its requests to seal those
 3 materials. As a market participant, Zuffa is concerned that disclosing only Zuffa's
 4 alleged wage share, athlete contract, athlete compensation and other information—
 5 while permitting the information of its competitors to remain under seal—would
 6 put Zuffa at a competitive disadvantage.

7 ECF No. 632 at 7.

8 On June 5, 2019, the Parties met and conferred with counsel for Bellator regarding
 9 documents produced by Bellator that appeared on the Parties' exhibit lists. Nakamura Decl. ¶ 7.
 10 At that time, Bellator's counsel indicated that, provided that the Parties redacted any identifying
 11 athlete-specific information such as names, weight class, and similar information, Bellator would
 12 not object to the disclosure of its athlete contracts. *Id.*

13 Zuffa has previously sought to seal its contracts with its athletes in their entirety.
 14 However, Zuffa now seeks to limit its redactions to only the type of information Bellator seeks to
 15 redact in its contracts. Specifically, Zuffa seeks to file under seal and preclude from public
 16 disclosure athlete names, weight class, compensation information, and any other information that
 17 would permit the public to identify the athlete. This information, if disclosed in whole or in part,
 18 would permit Zuffa's competitors and the public to access highly sensitive personal information
 19 and competitively sensitive confidential information that was the result of individualized
 20 negotiations with athletes. Disclosure of this information is very likely to cause Zuffa significant
 21 competitive harm, Grigsby Decl., Ex. B, Decl. of Wm. Hunter Campbell ("Campbell Decl."), and
 22 may also harm the athletes involved, ECF No. 589-1, Decl. of Ali Abdelaziz ¶¶ 4-5.

23 IV. Zuffa's Post-2013 Financial Information is Properly Filed Under Seal.

24 Compelling reasons exist to seal Zuffa's financial, compensation, and revenue
 25 information, including wage share, that post-dates 2013. Information from the past five years is
 26 properly filed under seal. This information is highly competitively sensitive because it is trade
 27 secret information that, if revealed, would allow competitors to gain an unearned competitive
 28 advantage over Zuffa through increased advantages and leverage over Zuffa in negotiations with
 29 venues, sponsors, athletes, as well as in other areas through their unilateral ability to determine
 30 Zuffa's costs, revenue, and trade secret business strategies. Campbell Decl. ¶¶ 3-4. Zuffa's
 31 current financials, trends, and its current decisions and strategies related to its expenses are all

1 highly competitively sensitive. Campbell Decl. ¶¶ 3-5.

2 The Federal Circuit, applying Ninth Circuit law, has recognized that compelling reasons
 3 exist to seal financial information such as “costs, sales, profits, and profit margin.” *Apple Inc. v.*
 4 *Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 727 F.3d 1214, 1224-25 (Fed. Cir. 2013). Various other courts, including
 5 district courts in the District of Nevada, have similarly found compelling reasons to seal this type
 6 of competitively sensitive information. *Bartech Int’l, Inc. v. Mobile Simple Sols., Inc.*, No. 2:15-
 7 cv-02422-MMD-NJK, 2016 WL 2593920, at *3 (D. Nev. May 5, 2016); *Selling Source, LLC v.*
 8 *Red River Ventures, LLC*, No. 2:09-cv-01491-JCM-GWF, 2011 WL 1630338, at *6-7 (D. Nev.
 9 Apr. 29, 2011); *see also Audionics Sys. Inc. v. AAMP of Fla., Inc.*, No. CV 12-10763 MMM
 10 (JEMx), 2014 WL 12586590, at *4-5 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2014). Wage share—a compilation of
 11 information regarding Zuffa’s “volume of business” and sales—is also properly sealed on this
 12 basis. *Del Campo v. Am. Corrective Counseling Servs., Inc.*, No. C-01-21151 JW (PVT), 2007
 13 WL 902568, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 22, 2007) (citing *Walker v. Univ. Books, Inc.*, 602 F.2d 859,
 14 865 n.2 (9th Cir. 1979)).¹

15 As to third-party documents, Zuffa also seeks to seal its confidential and highly
 16 commercially sensitive information, such as compensation, revenue, and related trade secret
 17 information from the categories listed above in those documents. That Zuffa’s highly sensitive
 18 information is in third-party documents (for example, in documents held by Zuffa’s agents,
 19 bankers, or consultants) does not change the competitively sensitive nature the information. If
 20 publicly disclosed, Zuffa’s post-2013 revenue, cost, compensation, and trade secret information

21 ¹ On May 23, 2019, Zuffa’s parent company, Endeavor Group Holdings, Inc., formerly WME-
 22 IMG, filed Form S-1 with the Securities and Exchange Commission in anticipation of an initial
 23 public offering of stock. Form S-1 Registration Statement of Endeavor Group Holdings, Inc.,
 24 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (May 23, 2019). While the form contains
 25 some information regarding Zuffa’s revenue, expenses, debt, and related financial information
 26 from 2016, the form does not disclose the level of detail or breadth of information disclosed in the
 27 documents Zuffa seeks to seal such as more detailed financial information that provides
 28 information akin to the cost, pricing, and strategy information at issue in *Apple* and *Electronic
 Arts.* 727 F.3d 1214, 1223 (sealing “product-specific financial information, including costs, sales,
 profits, and profit margins”); *In re Elec. Arts, Inc.*, 298 Fed. App’x 568, 569 (9th Cir. 2008)
 (sealing “pricing terms, royalty rates, and guaranteed minimum payment terms”); *see also*
 Campbell Decl. ¶ 5.

1 from third-party documents would provide competitors with the same unearned insights and
 2 unjustified advantages over Zuffa in the marketplace as if that information were disclosed directly
 3 from Zuffa's documents. The Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit have been clear: the key
 4 question in determining whether information is properly sealed under the "compelling reasons"
 5 standard is whether a company will suffer competitive harm from the public release of that
 6 company's confidential information. *Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns*, 435 U.S. at 598; *Elec. Arts,*
 7 *Inc.*, 298 Fed. App'x at 568-69 (citing *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598); *Apple*, 727 F.3d at 1228. This
 8 inquiry focuses on the competitive sensitivities of the information a company seeks to seal and
 9 the likely effect of public disclosure on the company, not whether that information comes from
 10 that company's documents or from third parties the company has entrusted with its confidential
 11 information. To find otherwise would improperly elevate form over substance and cause Zuffa
 12 significant irreparable competitive harm. See *Elec. Arts*, 298 F. App'x at 569-70 (holding that
 13 mandamus relief was appropriate to prevent the irreparable competitive harm that would result
 14 from public disclosure of trade secret information including "pricing terms, royalty rates, and
 15 guaranteed minimum payment terms").

16 V. Zuffa's Post-2013 Trade Secret Business Information is Properly Filed Under Seal.

17 Zuffa also seeks to seal its trade secret business information post-2013, including internal
 18 valuations, analyses, projections, and strategies. This includes, for example, internal PowerPoint
 19 decks prepared by Zuffa employees for internal Zuffa meetings discussing Zuffa's strategies for
 20 how to market its events, valuations and analyses of Zuffa's PPV sales, and plans for Zuffa's
 21 expansion into other countries. This also includes Zuffa's contracts with non-athlete third parties,
 22 such as Zuffa's sponsors. Zuffa seeks to seal information in this category that post-dates 2013 for
 23 similar reasons to its post-2013 cut-off for financials: this most recent information represents
 24 Zuffa's current strategies and release would provide competitors with significant and actionable
 25 insight into Zuffa's current business model and plans, providing them with an unjust and
 26 unearned competitive advantage. Campbell Decl. ¶¶ 6-7. In addition, some of Zuffa's contracts
 27 with third-parties executed within the past five years are still in force, and disclosure of their
 28 terms may harm not only Zuffa but also these third parties.

1 Courts, including the Ninth Circuit, have held that this type of information is properly
2 sealed under the compelling reasons standard. *See, e.g., In re Elec. Arts*, 298 Fed. App'x at 569;
3 *Selling Source*, 2011 WL 1630338, at *6-7; *Bartech Int'l, Inc.*, 2016 WL 2593920, at *3. As the
4 Federal Circuit has explained in applying Ninth Circuit law, compelling reasons exist to seal
5 information that competitors “could not obtain anywhere else,” including information that could
6 provide a competitor with a “competitive advantage” by permitting that company to be the first to
7 “introduce products with new features.” *Apple*, 727 F.3d at 1228. In addition, for the reasons
8 above, Zuffa seeks to seal its competitively sensitive trade secret information where it appears in
9 third-party documents.

10 VI. Plaintiffs Have Indicated They Do Not Oppose Sealing Private Third-Party Information.

11 In the course of Zuffa's meet and confers with Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have stated they do not
12 object to the sealing of private third-party information, such as phone numbers and specific
13 fighter injuries. Nakamura Decl. ¶ 4. Compelling reasons exist to seal this information as
14 disclosure of personal information has the potential to harm third parties not involved in this
15 lawsuit.

16 VII. Zuffa Seeks To Conditionally File Under Seal Exhibits Attached To Its Objections to
17 Plaintiffs' Exhibit List Documents.

18 For the Court's review in ruling on Zuffa's objections to certain exhibits listed on
19 Plaintiffs' exhibit list in Zuffa's concurrently filed Objections to Plaintiffs' Exhibit List
20 Documents, Zuffa has attached certain documents produced by Zuffa and third parties. Zuffa
21 believes that the documents bearing the Bates numbers DB-ZUFFA-00007249, ZUF-00096950,
22 GBP000001, GBP000002, are properly filed under seal because they fall into the categories listed
23 above and that "compelling reasons" therefore exist to seal those documents or because third
24 parties have informed Zuffa and Plaintiffs that those documents contain sensitive information and
25 are properly filed under seal. Each of these documents has been concurrently filed with this
26 motion and are exhibits to the Declaration of Brent K. Nakamura in Support Of Defendant Zuffa,
27 LLC's Objections to Plaintiffs' Exhibit List Documents.

Document	Compelling Reason(s) to Seal
1 Ex. 15, DB-ZUFFA- 00007249	2 Designated confidential under the Revised Stipulation and Protective 3 Order, ECF No. 217, by third-party Deutsche Bank; contains post- 4 2013 trade secret and highly sensitive information regarding Zuffa 5 broadcasting viewership, strategy, and proprietary insights and 6 analysis regarding Zuffa.
4 Ex. 19, ZUF-00096950	5 Contains sensitive Zuffa executive, employee, and third-party 6 (former employee) compensation information; contains information 7 regarding non-executive and non-high level Zuffa current and former 8 employees which is properly redacted as the identities of those 9 employees is not at issue in this action.
7 Ex. 3, GBP000001	8 Designated highly confidential, attorney's eyes only under the 9 Revised Stipulation and Protective Order, ECF No. 217, by third- 10 party Golden Boy, who submitted formal objections to the public 11 disclosure of its documents.
9 Ex. 4, GBP000002	10 Designated highly confidential, attorney's eyes only under the 11 Revised Stipulation and Protective Order, ECF No. 217, by third- 12 party Golden Boy, who submitted formal objections to the public 13 disclosure of its documents.

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Other than documents that contain Zuffa's highly sensitive confidential information, Zuffa
takes no position on whether third-party documents that third parties seek to seal are properly
filed under seal. If the Court holds that certain categories of documents are not properly filed
under seal in whole or in part, Zuffa will file the relevant documents publicly. Zuffa seeks to file
these documents conditionally under seal until the Court rules on Zuffa's motion to seal.

CONCLUSION

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For the reasons above, Zuffa respectfully requests that the Court grant its motion to seal
certain exhibits and protected materials falling into the above-described categories. To ensure
these materials remain confidential, Zuffa further requests that, in addition to being sealed on the
public docket, these exhibits and protected materials be used at the hearing only in hard copy
format to prevent their public display and disclosure during the hearing itself.

1 Dated: June 14, 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing Zuffa, LLC's Motion to Seal Exhibits and Protected Materials at the Evidentiary Hearing on Class Certification was served on June 14, 2019 via the Court's CM/ECF electronic filing system addressed to all parties on the e-service list.

/s/ Roderick Crawford

Roderick Crawford, an Employee of Boies Schiller Flexner LLP